



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 January 1994

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CFA Summit Continues; Debate Held on Compensation

Devaluation Details Noted

*AB1101194994 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT
11 Jan 94*

[Text] Dakar, Jan 11 (AFP)—Leaders from 14 African nations resumed talks here Tuesday afternoon on the issue of the value of the CFA franc, in the wake of an indication by authoritative sources that they had agreed in principle on a devaluation.

The participants took a lunch break on Tuesday, but then reconvened at 1500 GMT in a closed-door session—which was not attended by Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Michel Roussin, French cooperation minister. The two men had met separately Tuesday morning with the African leaders.

The authoritative sources had reported that the participating countries had agreed in principle late Monday to a devaluation of their common currency, the CFA franc, but had reached no formal accord. They said the participants had endorsed the idea of a 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc, a largely West African currency pegged to the French franc.

Authoritative sources said later that the continuation of the Dakar summit meeting was to be explained by the difficulty of reaching agreement between the participating countries and aid donors on measures that should accompany a devaluation.

They said that a uniform rate of devaluation would be adopted for the 14 countries in the Franc Zone, on the order of 50 percent, but the funds for providing compensation would be shared out depending on each country's specific needs. The total amount might be on the order of two billion dollars, one Western source said in Dakar.

In another development, French businessman Pierre Castel, chairman of Castel Freres, which supplies most of French-speaking Africa with beer, protested strongly against a possible CFA franc devaluation—which he said would have "dramatic" consequences both for Africa and for his group.

He said "A 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc would force us to hike the price of our beer by around 40 percent. And if African salaries don't go up, we will lose half of our sales, and have to make layoffs".

French, Cameroonian Officials Comment

AB1101231094 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpt] We open this newscast with the announcement of the devaluation of the CFA franc by 50 percent. The decision to devalue the CFA francs was reached at 2010 GMT, a devaluation of 50 percent which means that henceforth 1 French franc is equal to 100 CFA francs with effect from 12 January which is less than two hours from now. It should be noted that the anti-devaluation front

members, that is, those against devaluation, fell with their arms in hand because they had fought hard to gain the maximum out of the backup measures. This front, represented by President Abdou Diouf, fought hard for nearly 48 hours to get the maximum concessions.

From the beginning people were talking of 75, then 100 percent of devaluation. But we arrived at 50 percent. Here is Cameroonian Finance Minister Antoine Ntsimi, who read the official communique of heads of state and delegations of the franc zone.

[Begin Ntsimi recording] By this measure, which should contribute significantly to the competitiveness of member states' economies and create conditions for the rapid restoration of major domestic and external balances, the West African Monetary Union [UMOA] and the Bank of Central African States [BEAC] authorities aim at improving the living conditions of our people; establishing a suitable climate for a sustained and lasting growth; resolving the unemployment problem which is currently hitting the most active force of our population; reviving exports and returning of capital placed in foreign banks; and the encouraging domestic savings. The implementation of this new strategy of adjustment of our economies will benefit from the financial support of the Bretton Woods institutions and all countries that are our partners in development, especially France. [end recording]

On his part, France also undertook to support members of the franc zone by a series of backup measures such as the cancellation of public debts for the poorest countries and alleviating the debts for others. France will also help set up a special fund for development for African countries. French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin made this pledge on behalf of the French Government:

[Begin Roussin recording] Therefore, France will support efforts aimed at any adjustment embarked upon. The French Government will propose to its parliament immediate unilateral measures to alleviate the debt of each country of the zone. For the poorest countries, all the debt through development aid still outstanding to France will be cancelled. The decision to write off arrears owed to the French Development Fund will enable the fund to resume its assistance in each of the franc zone countries. France will contribute significantly to the opening [words indistinct] funding of its partners, members of the franc zone, within the context of a program which will be concluded with the International Monetary Fund. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Backup' Measures Noted

*AB1101212094 Paris AFP in French 2103 GMT
11 Jan 94*

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (AFP)—The CFA franc was devalued by 50 percent, it was announced this evening in Dakar by the 14 member countries of the franc zone.

The devaluation allows for a series of backup measures which were not immediately published. The decision was published after an extraordinary summit was carried out

behind closed doors yesterday and today including representatives of 14 member countries of the franc zone (10 heads of state, three prime ministers, and a minister of finance from 14 African countries).

France Reaffirms Decision

*AB1101225094 Paris AFP in French 2227 GMT
11 Jan 94*

[Text] Paris, 11 Jan (AFP)—France has “marked its solidarity with its African partners” of the franc zone after the announcement this evening in Dakar of the devaluation of

the CFA franc by 50 percent and explained that “new debt cancellation and rescheduling measures” have been adopted.

A joint communique by the prime minister and the presidency of the Republic reaffirmed “France’s resolute and tangible attachment to the franc zone and the privileged ties that it maintains with its partners.”

Before devaluation 1 French franc was equal to 50 CFA francs.

Burundi

National Assembly Meets; Session Suspended

EA1101195394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] The National Assembly, which resumed its proceedings on 7 January 1994, met at Kigobe Palace today to elect the president of the Republic. Out of the 80 parliamentarians, only 54 attended. The National Party of Unity and Progress parliamentary group did not attend.

Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the National Assembly chairman, indicated that in accordance with the amendment to Article 85 of the constitution, the National Assembly was to continue its session and elect the president of the Republic, but added, however, that a procedure had to be respected. Mr. Ntibantunganya indicated that the government had not yet promulgated the law amending Article 85 of the constitution, and that consequently the National Assembly was suspending its proceedings.

FRODEBU Announces Presidential Candidate

EA1101162094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The interim chairman of the Burundi Democratic Front [FRODEBU] ruling party, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, and who is also chairman of the National Assembly, held a press conference yesterday. Mr. Ntibantunganya first presented the FRODEBU's candidate to the presidency of the republic. FRODEBU's candidate is Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamira, current Burundi minister of agriculture. He is an old companion of late President Melchior Ndadaye.

According to an amendment to the constitution, which the National Assembly has analyzed upon request by the government, which in its turn has to ratify it, the unique candidate would be presented to the parliament to be elected. Today the National Assembly was due to elect him, but the proceedings could not take place because the government has not yet ratified the amendment. [passage omitted] In fact, Article 182 of the same constitution says that no amendment of the constitution can be undertaken when the nation is facing serious internal troubles.

The opposition parties yesterday held a press conference to denounce this. They have even presented candidates to the presidential election stated by the law when the head of the state and the chairman of the National Assembly can no longer do their job. Two candidates already known are Dr. Jean Ndeberi from the Abasa [Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation] party and Mr. Joseph Nzeyimana from the RADDES [Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development] party.

Rwanda

RPF Urges Creation of Transitional Organs

EA1201110094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Diplomatic offensives are being carried out to remove the country from the deadlock over the creation of

the broadbased transitional institutions. Talks have been held between all parties involved on all fronts but the deadlock remains. This is because President Juvenal Habyarimana, author of the artificial deadlock, has proved to be inflexible and wants to desperately maintain his dictatorial power. [passage omitted]

Everyone is growing tired of the irresponsible behavior of President Juvenal Habyarimana who does not want to respect the Arusha agreements. [passage omitted]

The ongoing struggle for democracy must be continued by it—against our will—through the use of weapons. In this regard, let us listen to a commentary by [words indistinct]:

[Unidentified reporter] [passage omitted] Should President Habyarimana toughen his position by constantly violating the Arusha agreements which he signed himself with his own hand, there is no alternative other than that of resuming the armed struggle. It is the only way, as experience has shown, for the (?dictatorship) to listen to the voice of reason, albeit momentarily.

Things must be clarified here. President Habyarimana agreed with change mainly because the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] combatants' armed strength compelled him to do so. Even at the present hour, if President Habyarimana continues to drag his feet on the agreements which he solemnly signed before the Rwandan people and the international community, the freedom fighters will again take up arms as this seems to be the only language capable of persuading Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] supporters to see reason. [passage omitted]

The worst is to be feared should the current situation of insecurity organized by MRND supporters last. The worst is to be dreaded given the quantity of weapons distributed among the people and given the stubbornness of President Habyarimana who has deliberately and openly torpedoed the peace process. [passage omitted]

Facing this feeling of inevitability of war which the president of the Republic is trying to spread throughout the country, everybody must acknowledge that peace remains the most valuable thing since it is the only thing which can truly be profitable to Rwandans. It is therefore important that everybody works toward the restoration of that peace and the creation of the broadbased transitional institutions.

Former Minister Injured in Grenade Attack

EA1201110594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The situation in our country is becoming more and more worrying. In Kigali [words indistinct] today, Ambassador Andre Katabarwa, a former minister and ambassador and former managing director of the Public Electricity, Water and Gas Production, Transport and Distribution Company in Rwanda was the victim of a grenade attack. The grenade was thrown by attackers disguised as mechanics repairing a motorbike near Mr. Andre Katabarwa's home.

The would-be assassins waited for Mr. Andre Katarwa to go past them at 1215 to commit the atrocity. Mr. Andre Katarwa was hit in the fingers, thighs, and ribs. His watchman, who opened the gate of the compound, was also wounded. The car was heavily damaged.

Mr. Katarwa, who was taken to hospital, received treatment and returned home as his injuries were not judged serious. Witnesses interviewed said that [word indistinct] gendarmes were patrolling in a vehicle near Mr. Katarwa's home while the attackers were pretending to repair their motorbike. The gendarmes' vehicle disappeared immediately after the attack against Mr. Katarwa. [passage omitted]

Zaire

FPC, Allied Forces, Sign Accord Without USOR

AB1101230594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The head of state's ultimatum to the Zairian political class involved in the negotiation process expires tomorrow at midnight. In response to this message, the Political Forces of the Conclave [FPC] and the coalition of forces of democratic change—commonly known as the Allied Forces of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [FAUSOR]—met at the People's Palace for the signing of the protocol agreement. The ceremony was to have taken place this afternoon at 1600, but it was not until later this evening that the two parties met at the Banquet Hall and the document has just been signed. Tumba Matulu, you have just arrived straight from the People's Palace. Tell us how things went there.

[Matulu] It must be stated, Kabamba Kasongo, that things went on smoothly. At 1850, Messrs. Nguz A Karl-I-Bond of the FPC and (Simba-Wudu Ngwake Duntube) of the FAUSOR signed the protocol agreement. This document was also initiated by all the negotiators who were at the People's Palace for the ceremony which is still going on at the moment. As you know, the first consequence of the signing of this protocol agreement is the formation of a national reconciliation government. As was stated by the head of state, the new government to be formed will function in line with the spirit and letter of the People's Palace accords, particularly the special arrangement on the fair and balanced sharing of power....

[Kasongo, interrupting] Tumba Matulu, without interrupting you, you are talking of allies who have just signed the protocol agreement. Now, what has become of Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR]?

[Matulu] I stress that it was (Simba-Wudu) who signed on behalf of the FAUSOR. You know we are in a democracy. There were the FPC and the USOR and Allied Forces. And, while the USOR did not turn up at the People's Palace the allies on the other hand were there. You will understand that we are in democracy. At any rate, since all the reports were also signed by the two main political groups, it was the majority that emerged, in spite of

USOR's absence this evening. In other words, this protocol agreement which was laboriously negotiated by members of the FPC and those of USOR and Allied Forces will be binding virtually everyone. [passage omitted]

[Kasongo] Apart from the people who normally turned up for the negotiations, were there some foreign personalities in the hall today?

[Matulu] I would say no. At any rate, this is how things will go: As it was stipulated in the protocol agreement that foreign witnesses—e.g. the OAU, the UN, Belgium, France, and the United States, the chairman of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], and the president of the Republic as he announced himself—these personalities will be present at the second stage. So you understand that a solemn ceremony will now have to be organized—this is (?a purely) protocol matter—for the head of state to also sign the document. [passage omitted].

[Kasongo] Tumba Matulu, a last question, perhaps. Going by the president's speech, the idea was that the future prime minister come from the ranks of the opposition. Now, you have just said the opposition was absent. I am referring here to USOR. So does this now mean that the head of government will come from USOR's allies?

[Matulu] Well, the allies are not in power. They belong to the opposition. The allies belong to the opposition. It is good you were with me at the People's Palace. The allies did not sit on the same side as the FPC. They, indeed, posed a great deal of problems to the FPC negotiators. Therefore, they belong to the opposition. They are people fighting against the government of the day and, to arrive at elections, it was said that we needed to play down our differences and go through this transition together, after which we will together take... [pauses]. The president of the Republic wished that the prime minister come from the opposition. The allies belong to the opposition, and they too have a lot of qualified people. If they agree and put up a highly competent person to the head of state... [pauses]. First of all, what are the criteria. A candidate to the post of prime minister must be someone who brings people together. In other words, he should be a person on whom there is consensus. Let us assume, for instance, that this very evening the allies appoint a candidate accepted by the FPC, you will understand that the head of state will have no option but to endorse this appointment in line with the spirit of these accords, and such a man will belong to the opposition.

[Kasongo] And, Tumba Matulu, what do you say is the next stage?

[Matulu] At the next stage, as I said, this protocol agreement will have to be signed by the head of state. The HCR chairman also has to sign it, because that is what the protocol agreement says. That will be the second stage. So it is a purely protocol matter and those responsible for organizing it may provide further information on the matter shortly.

Paper Reports 'Imminent Shortage' of Bank Notes

AB1101204094 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] There is another imminent shortage of bank notes. The alert was given by an economic magazine, LE STANDARD. In an article in today's issue, written by its editor and director, Gaston Mutamba, the newspaper reported that the reservation of bank notes has started again in certain cases.

The banks can no longer offer any liquidity at their counters. Our colleague also stressed that people are no longer making cash savings because, according to him, businessmen have hurriedly reconstituted their cash stocks. Also, the skyrocketing inflation and speculation force them to take precautions by getting rid of the

national currency for the benefit of foreign exchange. This is a serious situation, Gaston Mutamba revealed. He observed that the Central Bank is no longer in a position to print new bank notes because it owes foreign printers about \$50 million.

It can also be read in LE STANDARD that the Central Bank could remedy the situation by printing bank notes locally after importing the necessary materials, but the problem will remain wholly unsolved. Our colleague asked where the necessary dollars would be obtained since the country has not got sufficient foreign exchange. An imminent shortage of bank notes is therefore feared in the official channels of the economy, the LE STANDARD official said. For him, this shortage could have occurred earlier if the two Kasais had accepted to do transactions with the new currency.

De Klerk, Mandela on Violence, Politics, Other Topics*MB1101132794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 11 Jan 94*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] were planning against violence. State President F W de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela announced at a joint news conference in Pretoria on Tuesday. The government would spend the next few days working on the plan following "important inputs from the ANC's side", said Mr de Klerk.

The two sides will meet next week to discuss the composite plan. The joint press conference was the first in South Africa since the signing of the Pretoria Minute in August, 1990.

Tuesday's four-hour talks at Pretoria's Union Buildings were attended by chief negotiators Roelf Meyer and Cyril Ramaphosa, as well as Justice and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Mr Mandela noted the talks were conducted in a "spirit of reconciliation". "You will see that none of us has a blue [color as received] eye," the ANC president quipped.

The leaders discussed more talks with the Freedom Alliance to try to persuade it to join negotiations.

Mr de Klerk said such an approach would be decided on "in the next few days". He reiterated the government and the ANC wanted the Freedom Alliance to be part of the country's constitutional settlement, adding that no effort would be spared "even at this stage".

Mr Mandela said he had briefed the state president on his Monday meeting with Conservative Party and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, whereafter Dr Hartzenberg said there was no point in continuing talks with the ANC on the Afrikaner demand for a "volkstaat" [Afrikaner homeland].

Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela repeated their condemnation of unacceptably high levels of violence, particularly on the East Rand and in parts of Natal. "(It) must come to an end," Mr de Klerk said. He conceded the problem had been exacerbated by Sunday's shooting during a tour of Katshehong by Mr Ramaphosa and South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo.

Mr Mandela said if violence was to be ended specific proposals should not be publicised at present.

Mr de Klerk said he remained confident, however, that a free and fair election was possible on April 27, but areas such as the East Rand and Natal "must be stabilised".

Results of Talks Assessed*MB1101195694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 94*

[Text] They met in a spirit of reconciliation and considerable progress was made to end violence. That, says State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National

Congress] leader Nelson Mandela, is the success recipe other political leaders should use to make free and fair elections possible in South Africa. Agreements or proposals during today's crucial meeting were not, however, released to the media. Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela confirmed that a comprehensive anti-violence plan containing ANC proposals and government initiatives would be drawn up.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Gary Alfonso] After four hours of critical talks at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela emerged to say, against media expectation, that the government and the ANC had formulated a joint plan to curb violence. Although both leaders agreed not to release sensitive details to the media, they again condemned recent senseless attacks such as the Katshehong shooting. They, however, confirmed that future efforts to end the carnage in troubled areas would have to be facilitated through strong community-based projects.

[De Klerk] A very strong action, coupled also with solution-orientated and community-orientated actions will be necessary and we will be focusing, in the days to come, very strongly—now having had also the important input from the ANC's side. Secondly, we discussed the constitutional situation and the need for further interaction with the Freedom Alliance. We are thinking inclusively. We want the significant parties within the Freedom Alliance to become part of the process.

[Mandela] The progress that we have made today is a very encouraging one. That crisis will emerge if Mr. de Klerk remains deaf to the proposals that I am making, but from what has happened today it does appear that we are making very good progress.

[Alfonso] Referring to the breakdown in talks with right-wing negotiators, Mr. Mandela remained firm on the impossibility of a volkstaat [homeland] for Afrikaners, but said he hoped the right-wing would prefer dialogue to civil war.

[Mandela] I urged Ferdi Hartzenberg yesterday that he must heed—and his colleagues—must refrain from inciting that section of the Afrikaners who want a separate homeland—that they must avoid the situation where that section is going to be isolated and become the target for the anger of the majority of the people of South Africa, black and white.

[Alfonso] Mr. de Klerk confirmed that the government had proof that extreme right-wing elements had been involved in various incidents of township violence.

[De Klerk] From time to time right-wing people are directly involved in specific incidents and evidence has been uncovered and, therefore, we must assume that there are elements in their ranks who are involved in violent actions

[Alfonso] Both leaders have agreed to meet again next week to discuss and finalize the joint strategy against violence and other constitutional issues. [end recording]

Tanzanian Ban Action Prompts Response From PAC

MB1101153094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Tanzania has banned the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] from using its territory as a base for attacks on South Africa. [passage omitted] Political observers in Dar es Salaam say Tanzania has now effectively ended all association with the PAC which, together with its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], has its headquarters in the east African country.

Meanwhile, the PAC in Johannesburg has reacted with surprise to Tanzania's decision. PAC Deputy President Johnson Mlambo also denied that his organization has used the east African country as a base for attacks. He says that the PAC has always had good relations with Dar es Salaam and those relations remain sound.

PAC spokesman Maxwell Nemaqzivhanani says APLA has already taken a stand not to make statements from Tanzania:

[Begin Nemaqzivhanani recording] The APLA leadership has already informed the leadership of the PAC that they will desist from making statements from any neighboring country because every time they do so, South Africa gets an opportunity to put pressure on the Frontline States. [end recording]

Botha Meets Japanese Deputy Minister

MB1201152194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 12 SAPA—South Africa's transition to a democracy is the most important development in southern Africa, Japan's vice-minister for foreign affairs, Shozo Azuma, said in Pretoria on Wednesday. Speaking after meeting Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, Mr Azuma said Japan regarded southern Africa as the most promising African region.

South Africa was a key state and it was therefore important that the April 27 elections be a success, he said, and all parties should participate. "In that respect Japan wishes to do whatever it can to help so that can happen," Mr Azuma said.

Mr Botha said he was looking forward to a further improvement in relations with Japan.

Mr Azuma will also meet senior African National Congress officials and representatives of the United Nations and other international organisations during his visit to discuss roles to be played by the international community in the elections. His tour of southern African countries is the first follow-up step to be taken after the Tokyo international conference on African development last year.

De Klerk, Irish Minister Meet, Discuss Relations

MB1101141094 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Jan 94

[From the Channel Africa report]

[Text] South African State President F.W. de Klerk has welcomed an increased foreign presence in the country for the elections due to be held in just more than three months' time. Mr. de Klerk was speaking in Pretoria after meeting with visiting Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring.

[Begin De Klerk recording] It's great to be good friends again with Ireland. We, during our discussion, focused firstly on the process in South Africa, on the prospects of a free and fair election, the problem of violence—what is being done about it, what can be done; on the negotiation process which has not been completed. As you know, some significant parties are not on board and we're trying to get them on board. Our meeting with Mr. Nelson Mandela will also focus on the state of negotiations. We also focused on the European Union's relationship to a new South Africa, the role it could play in ensuring that this first chapter of the new South Africa will be a very successful one; focused on how we could expand and the necessity for expansion of bilateral relationships in the sphere of trade and industry. I welcome the establishment of a cooperative organization between the private sector of Ireland and the private sector of South Africa. We welcome the establishment of full diplomatic relations.

By and large, may I say that we hope that also this visit will contribute towards good cooperation between us in South Africa, those in charge of the election—the Independent Electoral Commission, the government and other parties, and the teams of international observers that we expect here to be vastly expanded as we come nearer to the election. We welcome the international observation which will take place. It is important that international community should satisfy themselves, and it is also important that their presence can make a contribution to ensure that there won't be intimidation because that poses the biggest threat to the coming elections. [end recording]

National Front Head: Talks With ANC 'Broken Down'

MB1101165894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1515 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Interview with Afrikaner National Front leader, General Constand Viljoen, by reporter Estelle Pienaar on the "PM News Wrap" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] General Constand Viljoen says the ANC [African National Congress] and the Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF—Afrikaner National Front] have reached the end of the road of negotiations. Talks between the ANC and the AVF have broken down over the establishment of an Afrikaner volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]. Leader of the AVF, General Constand Viljoen:

[Begin recording] [Viljoen] It is a disappointment. There is some inconsistency in the whole development. We had, on Saturday morning, rather very positive discussions with the negotiating team and then all of a sudden, Saturday afternoon Mr. Mandela took a very strong viewpoint and he repeated it Sunday evening and to us it is now very clear

that Mr. Mandela has decided completely otherwise [as heard]. As I say this is rather, you know ... [changes thought] It is not in line with the discussions and the spirit of the discussions which we had up to now, so it is a great disappointment, yet the two leaders met yesterday afternoon and they have sorted it out and it appeared as if Mr. Mandela has decided that there will be absolutely no position on a volkstaat—then I agree with Dr. Hartzenberg. Then there is no sense in carrying on with the negotiations at the moment.

[Pienaar] Have you had any feedback from the negotiators on the ANC's side and from your negotiating team so far?

[Viljoen] Of course, we met here with our own negotiating team. We have discussed the situation, not with the complete team but we have consulted with the individual members up to now. I haven't called them together. The ANC today will probably meet their negotiating team and we will probably hear from them in due course—what their viewpoint is, but from the negotiating teams there is not much we can do because it was decided at leadership level there will be no negotiations and I can see no alternative, because what is the sense of carrying on with negotiations. Are we just wasting our time? This is the pity, you know, even Mr. Mandela's present action is inconsistent with his previous ones, because previously he has said to us—don't shout at us, give us a map. Now this is the time when we were really moving towards what he demanded and then all of a sudden he called it off just like that. So to us this is not quite understandable.

[Pienaar] How do you see the road ahead? Is there still a light at the end of the tunnel? Do you still see the possibility of an agreement being reached before the deadline?

[Viljoen] This is a very serious situation that we have arrived at, at the moment, because humanly speaking we have come to the end of the road of negotiations. Now, what have we achieved? I think from the Volksfront's point of view what we can say is we have achieved at least the higher moral ground—to say that ... [changes thought] or the moral high ground to say we have done everything that we possibly could. We have really gone all the way. We have done this with enthusiasm and we haven't spared a moment. We even worked between Christmas and New Year to facilitate this so that is what we have achieved. Now the road ahead of us: I would say we have to decide now what else to do because there is no doubt about the fact that the Afrikaner wants a volkstaat and that we are going to have a volkstaat. I have been very firm on this right from the beginning and we were prepared to negotiate the details of the volkstaat, but we were never prepared to negotiate anything but a volkstaat and this is for a security arrangement—for a peace arrangement for the future of South Africa. I think it is in the interest of the whole country, and what is even more important is the fact that this is a possible peace settlement or a complete change of attitude between two major forces of South Africa—the Afrikaners and the Africans, as represented by the ANC. It is rather a disappointment because we both ... [changes

thought] both negotiating teams always acknowledged this fact of how important this is. [end recording]

Spokesman Comments on Violence

MB1201135094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] says the ANC [African National Congress] and government have embarked on a combined Boer-bashing campaign. AVF spokesman Stephen Maninger says allegations that right wingers are involved in township violence are hypocritical and opportunistic.

[Begin Maninger recording] Well, our position is this, the government and the ANC accused us yesterday of contributing to the violence in the townships. That is total nonsense. We think that it's ridiculous to suggest that right wingers on the whole are involved because we are not the people with the AK-47s; we are not the people that are assassinating the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leadership, that are involved in shootouts in the townships. I mean, it is ridiculous to suggest that we are in any way linked to that sort of struggle. [end recording]

Natal ANC Notes Buthelezi Remarks on KwaZulu

MB1101154194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 11 Jan 94

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Jan 11 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi's rejection of South African Police [SAP] deployment in KwaZulu was a threat to peace in that territory, Natal African National Congress [ANC] leaders said on Tuesday. "What he is saying is a serious threat to peace. The reason people are calling for the SAP in our areas is to try to bring peace and stability there," said northern Natal ANC Secretary Senzo Mchunu.

The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] decided last month to request the SAP to immediately provide security to residents in four northern Natal areas where KwaZulu Police [KZP] had apparently been unable to quell violence.

But Mr Buthelezi said in a statement on Tuesday that such a move, taken without the formal cooperation of, and in consultation with the KZP, would be regarded as an invasion. "The KwaZulu government will therefore not hold itself responsible for the consequences which may ensue should such an invasion take place in areas under the jurisdiction of the KZP.

"And nor will the KwaZulu government be held accountable for anything that takes place outside formal arrangements and co-operation with the KwaZulu government," said Mr Buthelezi in a statement.

In reaction, ANC southern Natal chairman Jeff Radebe said: "It is a declaration of war. He (Mr Buthelezi) knows that, even legally speaking, he is standing on shaky ground. "By law, the SAP is entitled to police anywhere in South Africa, including in self-governing territories."

Mr Radebe's response followed a report submitted to the TEC by the SAP in Natal which stated that in terms of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act (No 21 of 1971) a legislative assembly had no power to make laws concerning SAP presence in KwaZulu. The SAP report provided clarity on its right to police KwaZulu where there have been constant claims of KZP bias and hit squads.

Commenting on Mr Buthelezi's statement, Midlands ANC chairman Harry Gwala said no one, particularly the Zulu people, wanted confrontation. The KZP had no hope of succeeding in resisting SAP policing in KwaZulu, he said.

Mr Buthelezi's statements came as the Transitional Executive Council was scheduled to discuss SAP deployment in KwaZulu.

Mr Radebe and Mr Mchunu claimed the IFP president's statements "prove beyond doubt he is against stability and peace. We call on the TEC to ignore his statements".

TEC Defends Decision

MB1201070694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has defended its decision that no further policemen should be deployed in KwaZulu, saying the situation there had improved somewhat. The chairman of yesterday's sitting, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, said there had been a slight decrease in violence since the TEC had given orders last month for the police to bring the situation there under control. He said that the situation was not yet satisfactory, and that it would be monitored continually. KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned earlier that the deployment of more police in KwaZulu would be seen as an invasion.

On the controversy surrounding the government's campaign to promote the new constitution, the council decided that it would control the campaign in future. The South African Communications Service will continue promoting the constitution in the media, but it will now do so in consultation and collaboration with the TEC.

IFP Says ANC Responsible for Violence in East Rand

MB1101121294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was solely responsible for the tragic shootings in Katlehong on the East Rand on Sunday in which a press photographer was killed and two journalists were injured. Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Transvaal leader Themba Khoza said in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

He said the ANC was prepared to risk lives for political mileage. The ANC had not organized the visit properly. It should have alerted peace monitors, the IFP or the police of the visit to protect its officials and the media, Mr Khoza said. "If the IFP had known of the visit we would gladly

have worked with the ANC to protect its safety. I personally would have stood as a barrier between the ANC delegation and hostel dwellers," Mr Khoza said at a press conference.

"Mazibuko hostel has a strong Inkatha population and it is a fact that if outsiders enter no-go areas, there could be trouble." Hostel dwellers, who had not been told of the visit, might have felt threatened by the many heavily-armed ANC men marching towards the hostel. "They could have thought they were under attack," he said.

It was not important who fired the first shot because the "civil war" in Katlehong had been going on for several years. But the man who shot and killed photographer Abdul Shariff should be brought to justice, he said.

The IFP would do everything it could to help police in their investigations. "I do not believe the press are being targeted by any group. Mr Shariff was unfortunately caught in the cross-fire between warring parties," Mr Khoza said.

"Police need to continue raids on the hostels and residents' homes to confiscate weapons. It is a very difficult task but people must be disarmed. Guns mean violence."

National Party Comments on Political Zones

MB1201124594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] The National Party says that if it is prevented from canvassing for the election in certain areas it could request that the election in the areas be declared not free and fair. The party said in a statement that political intimidation was still rife in some areas and that it was hampering free political activity.

Terms ANC Criticisms 'Scandalous'

MB1101065994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746 GMT 10 Jan 94

["Press statement" issued by the National Party Federal Council's office of the media director: "Reaction to the ANC's attack on the National Party comment following the Katlehong shooting incident"; statement issued in Afrikaans]

[Text] The harsh and personal attack on the National Party by the ANC [African National Congress] is just another transparent attempt by the ANC to shift all responsibility and blame for its part in violence, concerning the chaotic situation of the Self-Defense Units on the East Rand. The attack on the National Party was launched to disguise the dilemma currently facing the ANC. This dilemma concerns the fact that the ANC, campaigning for the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit of the South African Police [SAP], now suddenly criticizes the SAP for its absence during the shooting incident. The dilemma and embarrassment of the ANC is worsened because their leaders are not repudiated when they instigate their supporters to turn their rifles and bullets on the SAP. To criticize the National Party in order to disguise one's own

shame is scandalous and laughable. The ANC's double-talk is already absolute proof that the electorate will not trust their vote and their future to a party characterized by a culture of double-talk.

NP, Transkei's Holomisa, ANC React to Ciskei Decision

MB1001184894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1823 GMT 10 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 10 SABA—The National Party [NP] on Monday welcomed Brig Oupa Gqozo's announcement that Ciskei would take part in the April 27 election and hailed it as a courageous move towards democracy in that part of South Africa. The Ciskei homeland, a member of the right-wing Freedom Alliance, said earlier on Monday it would join the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) helping to chart South Africa's transition to majority rule.

Brig Gqozo also announced that 250 Ciskei troops would serve alongside government soldiers and former guerrillas in a national peacekeeping force.

In a statement issued in Pretoria the NP said brig gqozo's vision to avoid a cul-de-sac for his own people and his breakaway from an unhealthy partnership of groups who had very little in common was a wise move. "It is also the first visible crack in the Freedom Alliance and will set the pace for others to follow. We sincerely hope and trust that other individual groups within the alliance will also display their commitment to a democratic solution by following suit.

"We also wish to accept that the more moderate leaders within the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] are rethinking their situation with the aim to follow the example set by the Ciskei," the statement said.

Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa in welcoming Ciskei's move said there was no doubt in his mind that the action by the homeland's government would improve stability in the region. "The future of the civil servants and security forces in Ciskei would strengthen these workers to redouble their efforts in supporting the democratic changes which are taking place now and after the elections.

"The move by Ciskei should also make things easy for the finalisation of the regional government and other related issues, as far as the eastern Cape—which includes Port Elizabeth, Ciskei, Border and Transkei—is concerned," Gen Holomisa said.

He said Transkei wished that the relationship among the political organisations in the region would improve as a result of Ciskei's move. "I hope that the government employees in Bophuthatswana and kwaZulu will seriously consider pressurising their political heads that their future depends on their future paymaster, which would be a government of national unity. Therefore they must demand to be catered for in the deal."

An African National Congress spokesman said any move by members of the Freedom Alliance to join the ranks of people who wanted democracy should be welcomed.

National Front Leader Comments

MB1001193994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Jan 94

[Interview with Afrikaner National Front and Freedom Alliance leader, General Constand Viljoen, by South African Broadcasting Corporation presenter Marietta Kruger in the television news studio—live]

[Text] [Kruger] In the studio tonight we have one of the leaders of the Freedom Alliance, General Constand Viljoen. Good evening General.

[Viljoen] Good evening.

[Kruger] We have just heard that the Ciskei government is fully prepared to cooperate with the Transitional Executive Council. Can one infer from this that there is a split in the Freedom Alliance?

[Viljoen] No, I don't think that we should regard this as a split. Brigadier Oupa Gqozo did meet with alliance leaders and he explained his position to us. He is in an unenviable position, in the sense that he is isolated and is experiencing pressure and threats from the government and the ANC [African National Congress]. What is obviously not a very level playing field is causing Brigadier Oupa Gqozo a lot of hardship. For example, he is pressured by his own officers, who say that they will not be integrated into a future defense force because the South African Defense Force told them that unless their leader decides to participate in the transitional councils, they will not be eligible for selection for the future defense force. So within the Ciskei there is this intense pressure on Brigadier Gqozo. He is in a very difficult position. He did explain it to us. It will probably be discussed at the forthcoming leadership meeting on Friday.

[Kruger] Do you expect more parties to follow Ciskei's example?

[Viljoen] No, I do not think so. I think a very clear stand has been taken by the Freedom Alliance. We have, without doubt, walked down the road of negotiations. Recently we declared that we are fully prepared to negotiate. We even said that if negotiations are successful and if everything goes well, then we will consider, if our controlling bodies approve, to participate in such an election—in the process—so I do not think there is any danger of people walking out. I think we should first see if we can solve the negotiations issue. As you know, we are a negotiating alliance and only when the negotiations issue is solved, then we will consider the possibility of forming a political or other alliance.

[Kruger] General Viljoen, thank you.

Editorial Examines SABC's Broadcasting Policy

MB1201131494 Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans
9 Jan 94 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text] When SABC-TV [South African Broadcasting Corporation-Television] decided to broadcast, in a series of five programs, the history of the ANC [African National Congress] before the general election, it should have realized that this would provoke strong reaction from opposition political parties.

It is, of course, not easy for any institution in the world to operate as a so-called state broadcaster on taxpayers' money. There has to be constant, careful planning in order not to provoke too much adverse criticism. Even in a Western democracy like Britain, the BBC is constantly criticized, especially over political matters, and during a run-up to an election. In such instances the so-called state broadcaster has to provide explanations to the taxpayer and the licensees on whose finances it depends.

When the SABC-TV indicated that it was to begin broadcasting a series on the ANC's "struggle," it was being unbelievably naive, totally inconsiderate, or blatantly biased. People who are not ANC supporters come to one conclusion, and not without any reason: This series is part of ANC's election campaign.

The tendency was to reject any kind of interference in the so-called state broadcaster during the so-called "apartheid era." One can rightly ask if the authorities then would have allowed this type of program to be broadcast. The same applies to the program exalting ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] last Thursday. How such a program can contribute to the so-called leveling of the political playing field is beyond any comprehension.

The present SABC authorities should use wisdom in handling political material. Surely the persistent reports of control by an ANC coterie under the leadership of Dr. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri cannot be denied. These reports are supported by the disclosures of Dr. Matsepe-Casaburri's close links with the ANC in the past. She has a right to her personal political preferences, but in her position she should set them aside.

The news about the appointment of an outspoken ANC-member to an important executive post at the SABC, as well as this week's announcement of the ANC candidate lists in which the names of three SABC Board members appear (one declined immediately), arouses more suspicion. What became of the excellent rule of political impartiality when appointing members to the board? This very board, put together after much publicized hearings by a panel of so-called "uninvolved" jurists?

The SABC's latest step places a heavy responsibility on well-known non-supporters of the ANC within the SABC

Board, such as academic Christo Viljoen, churchman Professor Pieter Potgieter, and communications expert Professor Arrie de Beer.

The actions of SABC-TV leaves us with some serious questions on how the Independent Broadcast Authority will from now on divide the radio waves and matters regarding television among the different interested parties. What will happen if the ANC on 27 April becomes the senior partner in a government of national unity?

For the SABC Board there is only one solution: To establish a truly impartial and neutral tradition regarding political issues before a new constitutional dispensation. The time has come for all who are exposed to the SABC services, as well as those in the administration who steadfastly support justice and fairness to stand up and be counted.

Surely, now is not the time to be silent.

Radio Continues Broadcasts After License Expires

MB1101074794 Umtata *Capital Radio* in English 0600
GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] Radio Pretoria has defied the Home Affairs Department's refusal to grant the station a further broadcasting license. The Afrikaans right-wing radio station went on the air at 6 O'clock [0400 GMT] this morning. According to a source close to the station, trenches and other defensive positions which have been dug around the Donkerhoek broadcasting site east of Pretoria have been manned by the station's supporters in anticipation of a police raid. Radio Pretoria mainly broadcasts traditional Afrikaans music, as well as talk shows, interviews and news bulletins with a distinct right-wing anti-government feeling.

South African Press Review for 12 Jan

MB1201134294

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Split Emerges in Freedom Alliance—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 January in a page 12 editorial says: "Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader Constand Viljoen is whistling in the dark. Faced with Ciskei's decision to join the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], contribute 250 troops to the National Peace-keeping Force and participate unconditionally in the election, he insists that this does not presage a split in the Freedom Alliance." Since the alliance was formed to consolidate opposition to the TEC and to make participation in the election conditional on fulfillment of demands for amendments to the Interim Constitution, "common-sense exposes Viljoen's stance as futile and stonewalling." The AVF is warned that opinion polls conducted under the auspices of the Institute for Multiparty Democracy show that "white support for the CP [Conservative Party]—the cornerstone of the Volksfront—has dropped from 30 to 20 percent in recent months." The CP's decline shows that "whites are becoming increasingly resigned to the pending

changes. Unless the Volksfront makes a major tactical shift towards participation in the next few weeks, it will lose further support and be pushed ineluctably to the sidelines."

BUSINESS DAY

Options for Freedom Alliance Partners—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 January in a page 6 editorial believes it would "be wrong" to interpret Ciskei's decision to join the TEC as "a signal that the other components of the Freedom Alliance are also about to yield to the pressures to join the political mainstream" since Ciskei is "the weakest and least significant member of the alliance." However, the other Freedom Alliance members' options "are dwindling." "As the poll conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council and the Institute for Multiparty Democracy shows, SA's electorate has not taken kindly to the boycotting of negotiations or extremist policies. Despite the messy and violent political process of the past few years, the white right wing has stagnated—in electoral terms if not in volubility. Even more dramatic is the news for Buthelezi—the poll shows he has lost some 40 percent of his black support in Natal over the past year as he increasingly withdrew into isolation in Ulundi." But should Buthelezi discard his "spoiler" reputation and commit himself and his party to contesting the election, "a top post in a coalition regional government, either with the NP [National Party] alone or with the ANC too, is well within the realms of possibility. That decision will determine whether history judges him as an important regional leader, or the Savimbi of South Africa."

BEELD

IFP Urged To Join Negotiations—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 10 January in its page 8 editorial hopes "common sense will prevail" and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will decide to return to negotiations despite the recent decision by its Central Committee that Inkatha would not join in the election, nor participate in any structures of the TEC. "The IFP has perfected the art to sound hopeful and then destructive in quick succession. As part of the Freedom Alliance, it is still part of the negotiations. Its statement should be therefore seen as negotiation rhetoric." It should be clear within the next few days whether the process can reach finality without the IFP. One can only hope that "healthy minds and compromise will be the victors." The step not to obey Transitional Executive Council structures has serious implications. The IFP will be directly challenging the authority and powers of a structure instituted by Parliament should it offer resistance. "This could lead to serious confrontation with tragic consequences."

ANC Candidates—A second editorial on the same page criticizes the ANC for placing names on its election candidates' list without prior consultation with, and obtaining permission from the candidates involved. "The ANC, which aspires to assume a leading role in the country's government, will have to cut out such impetuosity and opportunism in future."

Angola

Sources Comment on 'Significant Progress' at Talks

MB1101203694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] Discussions on the issue of the formation of the national police have finally begun in Lusaka. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did try for a new postponement, but UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye did fall for it and he made the two delegations attend a face-to-face meeting. Joao Ligio, the People's Television of Angola correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

[Begin Ligio recording] Sources close to the Lusaka peace talks have admitted the possibility that significant progress may have been made during a plenary meeting on the issue of the national police. The reason for that opinion is that this morning UN Special Representative Blondin Beye turned down a new UNITA request for the ad hoc commission's proceedings to go into recess yet again. When it was thought that the commission would be discussing the clarifications the government team made yesterday concerning the organizational law of the national police, the UNITA team once again proceeded to take up the rest of the working hours this morning with new clarification demands. This time, though, the UN special representative did not fall for it. He hardened his stance and invited the Black Cockerel negotiating team to turn up in the afternoon with logical documents concerning defense principles and an analysis of the first point. Blondin Beye expressed his belief that the clarifications had been adequate, so he decided to continue proceedings with the documents (?being viewed as finished).

The two sides have already begun discussing the general principles of the document on the police force. That document contains some 12 points, of which four have already been dealt with. The meeting is to resume tomorrow with a discussion of Point 5, whose content [words indistinct]. [end recording]

UNITA Rejects Envoy's Claim About Aid From RSA

MB1201083594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Sources in the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola yesterday firmly rejected the possibility of South African mercenaries being present in its ranks. The sources described as false and completely unfounded the claim made by the new Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] ambassador to Namibia regarding South African extreme right-wing elements. The sources said the claim is an MPLA ploy aimed at diverting attention from the mercenaries the Futungo de Belas government has been recruiting through the (Executive Altcom) company. We have been informed that mercenaries recruited by the MPLA in Namibia and South Africa are in Cabo Ledo.

Defense Minister Comments on Strengthening Defense

MB1101204994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The (?second) group of Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] special forces concluded their course today. [passage omitted]

They trained at Cabo Ledo, some 70 km from Luanda. They trained to become commandos and their mission is to defend the fatherland. They make war because Jonas Savimbi's men continue to make war in a bid to take over. Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale spoke to the soldiers about the importance of defending the country:

[Begin Pedale recording] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] does not want democracy. In view of that, I believe that it is highly necessary to strengthen the defense of the country through our institutions, including self-defense, which is yet another important weapon in the struggle against UNITA's ambitions and appetites. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Comments on Savimbi

MB1201083694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jan 94

[Text] Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale says Jonas Savimbi was primarily responsible for the instability and socioeconomic unrest Angola experienced in 1993. Speaking at the closing session of yet another course for commandos of the Angolan Armed Forces, the defense minister accused the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] of wanting to Balkanize the country.

[Begin Pedale recording] In view of its thirst for power and ambition, UNITA has launched a number of military operations greatly affecting our people as a whole. With its warmongering actions, UNITA has killed thousands of Angolans. Such actions prevent the free movement of people and goods, leading to famine, misery, and malnutrition of Angolans. UNITA's dream is to Balkanize Angola. Likewise, UNITA's actions prevent the government from implementing its program to raise the standard of living of Angolans and to establish democratic institutions. [end recording]

The defense minister said UNITA is opposed to democracy. All it wants is to subjugate the people by the force of arms.

[Begin Pedale recording] Another aspect of UNITA's activities is its irresponsible handling of the peace talks with the government. As we all know, UNITA is not interested in true peace for Angola. UNITA only wants to seize power by force of arms and then establish a dictatorship, because UNITA is aware that Angolans have rejected its rule at the ballot box. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Marcos Garcia Mbanza, commander of the Moxico Military Region, yesterday said UNITA is moving troops and military equipment to attack

positions of the government armed forces and the residents. Lt. Gen. Mbanza reminded Jonas Savimbi's war-mongering movement that Luena is and will always be a UNITA graveyard should the Black Cockerel's forces dare to attack that city. Right now UNITA's activities consist of abducting civilians, mining main roads, and stealing civilian property.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Meets U.S. Group, Comments on Peace Process

MB1101191794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] today guaranteed that the peace process timetable as well as the demobilization and formation of the national single army will be fulfilled. The assurance was given in Maputo by Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in a meeting with the delegation of U.S. congressmen, who will conclude a two-day visit to the country today. Moreover, Dhlakama guaranteed that if Renamo loses elections scheduled for October, it will remain in the opposition. Regarding this, Dhlakama appealed to the international community to guarantee the holding of free and fair elections. He also appealed to the international community to assist Renamo financially, to enable it to transform itself from a political armed movement to a political party. The Renamo leader expressed concern over the reduced number of UN police and appealed [words indistinct] to assist the Mozambican police in guaranteeing law and order and to instruct them on how to act in a state of law. Afonso Dhlakama said at present the police are operating as an instrument of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party.

Zambia

Chiluba Dismisses 2 Ministers 11 Jan

MB1201114094 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jan 93 p 6

[Report from the STAR Africa Service]

[Text] Lusaka—President Frederick Chiluba yesterday axed a Minister and a deputy Minister in a Cabinet shuffle that appears to fall short of the demands by donor nations for decisive action to wipe out corruption in his government.

Chiluba fired Health Minister Boniface Kawimbe and Dean Mung'omba, Deputy Minister in the National Commission for Development Planning, but gave a reason far removed from allegations of corruption. He accused Kawimbe and Mung'omba of "irresponsible indiscretion" in holding a news conference on their return from the Paris Club meeting last month before briefing him on the outcome of the meeting.

At that meeting, western donors demanded stronger measures than the tougher anti-corruption legislation proposed

by Chiluba's government. They are reported to have demanded the removal of Ministers engaged in drug trafficking and other corruption.

Announcing the Cabinet shuffle at a news conference, Chiluba said his Cabinet was clean and he saw no reason to fire more ministers. He denied suppressing corruption probe reports and produced a report exonerating all but one Minister. The report recommended the prosecution of the new Health Minister, Michael Sata, who was found to have failed to declare an interest in a financial deal involving his ministry.

2 Ministers Cleared of Malpractice

MB1101184994 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] A report by the Anti-Corruption Commission to President Chiluba on alleged malpractices involving ministers has cleared two [word indistinct] ministers and has recommended that investigations continue into others. A report (?read) to the press by President Chiluba at a press conference today cleared the two ministers of corruption, (?awarding) construction [words indistinct] licenses, improper importation of goods, and taking bribes.

The [word indistinct] health minister, Michael Satara, has been cleared of having made an irregular deposit of 1.3 billion kwacha from the Treasury into a bank in which he has shares. Mr. Satara was also cleared of [words indistinct] awarding a contract [words indistinct] investments for the construction of some [words indistinct] in Lusaka's (Thoyandou) township [words indistinct] office of the vice president, Dr. (Peter Machungwa), has been cleared of taking a bribe from [words indistinct] to extend the employment permits of some expatriates.

However, the president said the Anti-Corruption Commission was going to continue its investigations into allegations [words indistinct] of Finance Minister Ronald Penza, who is accused of importation of goods [words indistinct] the report also recommends that Tourism Minister General Christon Tembo should publicly explain how [words indistinct] to companies were awarded.

Meanwhile, President Chiluba has confirmed that controversial Indian businessman, (Vijay Kuswani), has been deported from Zambia. Mr. Chiluba, who was [words indistinct] journalists at a press conference held at State House this morning, said Mr. (Kuswani) was a [word indistinct] immigrant and there is no way he could continue to live in Zambia.

MMD Chairman Denies Plans To Quit

MB1101184894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] The MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] national chairman, Elias Chipimo, today refuted reports that he will soon quit his party post. In an interview with ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in Lusaka, Mr. Chipimo said that he is not yet ready to quit his party post. He said that reports (?which) have quoted him as saying that he will soon quit his post are false [words indistinct] to the conference, said he has never said anything about quitting his party post and that reports attributed to him were misinterpretations of his intentions.

Ghana

Cuban Envoy Discusses U.S. Embargo, Departs

AB1101215694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Mr. Roberto Robaina, left Accra today for Lusaka, Zambia, at the end of a two-day visit to Ghana to continue an African tour.

Mr. Robaina, who is leading an eight-member government delegation, told newsmen that the international community is ignorant about the difficulties the United States blockade of Cuba has imposed on the people during the past 35 years. That is why the government has launched a worldwide diplomatic offensive to let the world know the truth about the embargo. He said the blockade has denied Cuba her rightful place on the international market because it has virtually been impossible to open the country up for foreign investment.

Mr. Robaina said in the face of all these atrocities, Cubans believe that they have been able to survive the worst of tests. He said no other form of pressure, apart from respect for the dignity of Cubans can resolve the island's impasse with the United States.

The foreign minister repeated that Cuba is ready for dialogue. However, she will negotiate under one condition only, and that is mutual respect for each other's dignity and sovereignty. He added that his visit to Africa will afford him the opportunity to update his knowledge about the region and consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Africa. Mr. Robaina will also visit Namibia, Angola, and Zimbabwe.

Opposition Urges 'Vigilance' for Togolese Refugees

AB1101220394 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] The New Patriotic Party [NPP] has appealed to the government to keep the strictest vigilance on refugees and exiles currently within the country's borders to ensure that they do not violate Ghana's hospitality to the detriment of her relationship with other countries in the West African subregion.

In a statement signed by the secretary general, Mr. J. Agyenim Boateng, the NPP expressed concern at the ever-worsening relations between Ghana and Togo. It said the Aflao-Lome border bombing incident is only one of the lingering and mutually suspicious lines of hostilities that have characterized the relations between the two sides since the 1960's. The party therefore urged the government to take immediate steps to arrest this unfortunate trend and restore peace, normalcy, mutual respect, and trust between Ghana and Togo.

Nigeria

Ban Announced on Exportation of Some Commodities

AB1201093594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] The importation of wheat is to attract 10 percent duty rate this year. This was announced by the minister of

finance, Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, while signing the budget breakdown in Abuja. He said that the exportation of yam, maize, rice, and cassava are prohibited. The minister also said that the exportation of (?wet) new leather is banned to allow the leather industry to compete in the world market. He, however, said that items imported under the import waiver would also attract 100 percent customs duty rate.

Cargo Plane Seized in Britain Recovered

AB1101221094 Lagos NTA Television Network in
English 2000 GMT 11 Jan 94

[Text] In line with the federal government's directive, the Nigeria Airways has taken delivery of its Boeing 707 cargo plane. The plane was seized in Kent, England, over a controversial debt. The aircraft flew into the country in the early hours of Thursday [6 January] last week. The return of the high-revenue yielding aircraft followed successful negotiation by the Nigeria Airways management led by its managing director, Mr. Andrew Agom.

This brings to three the number of seized Nigeria Airways aircraft that have been released by creditors. Mr. Agom said the authority is doing everything possible to carry out reorganizations as directed by the government. For this reason, letters have been sent to those who will replace returning overseas stations staff. He also said a new flight schedule will be out by the 17th of this month with the emphasis on the west coast routes.

Togo

Eyadema, Nigerian Minister Meet, Discuss Events

AB1101222094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 11 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Nigeria cannot remain unconcerned with recent events that took place in Togo. This is what Nigerian Foreign Minister Babagana Kingibe told reporters after meeting with President Eyadema at his private residence at Lome II. Let us listen to the minister talking to Kakou Kegebe:

[Begin Kingibe recording in English, fading into French] The events of the 5th of January here have come as a great shock to my head of state, General Sani Abacha, who is a great friend of General Eyadema and who holds the general and Togo in the highest esteem. And when he learned of the renewed attempt on the life of the president of Togo, he asked me to come over. [passage omitted]

What pleased us most is that we found him as the same person who has always kept his calm and who displayed his readiness to always maintain good relations between Togo and its neighbors. This has greatly encouraged us, and we are going to undertake the same contact with our friends in Ghana so that whatever understanding there might be, it could be settled peacefully among brothers since we are all members of the same subregion. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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